

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fresh case at Suez and a recovery at Alexandria.

Cinematophono Theatre.

An entire change of programme is announced for to-night at the Cinematophono Theatre (Zizis).

In England Alone.

The great work for civilisation we have done in Egypt is the admiration of all foreigners without distinction. In England alone there are men who will cast mud at it.—Broad Arrow.

To Supersede the Suez Canal.

The "National Zeitung" declares that the Bagdad Railway is destined to supersede the Suez Canal as the highway to India, Australia, and the Far East, and designates Persia, on the Persian Gulf, as the probable terminus of the undertaking.

Alhambra Theatre.

Sig. Novelli's company made a very successful debut at the Alhambra yesterday evening in *Luzifer*. This evening, two novelties are on the programme, viz., the one-act drama *L'Artiglio* and the comedy *Chou*, by Mlle. Fred. de Gressac.

Messrs. Walker and Meimaraohi, Ltd.

We understand that this company have sold some portion of their land in Cairo on the side next to the French Consulate at £25 per square metre, reserving to themselves ample space for their new premises at the corner of Manakh and Madabegh streets, with a long frontage on both streets.

New Caravels.

It is stated that the Ministry of the Interior has decided to erect three more caravels in Alexandria, at Mex, Ibrahimieh, and Gabbari respectively, and the Ministry of Finance has opened a credit of L.E. 7,500 for the purpose. The three buildings will probably be finished by December next.

Cotton Thieves Fired At.

Our Damabour Correspondent reports that on the night of the 23rd inst. a gang of thieves broke into the field of a resident of Sherhatta in order to pull up his cotton plants. While they were thus engaged, one of the village gendarmes fired at them and killed one on the spot. The other four were caught by some villagers and handed over to the police.

San Stefano Casino.

The symphonic concert to be given at the Casino next Sunday promises to be one of the most interesting of the season. The programme includes Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 2 and a new composition by M. Felix. In the execution of the 2nd symphony of Saint Saens in Do Minor, M. Carreras will be at the harmonium and M. Felix at the piano. The orchestra of fifty musicians will be led by M. Bracale.

Criminality in Menoufieh.

On the 23rd inst. the Menouf Markaz informed the Menoufieh Moudir that a native of Fisha El-Kubra, by name Mohamed Said El-Sayid, was fired at on Monday by another native of Shanshour, upon which an enquiry was held by the authorities. Another native of Ebbet Fehni, Menoufieh, was recently found murdered in his field near the above-mentioned, and the brother of the victim is suspected of the crime.

E. T. C.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Co. for the six months ended March 31 states that the revenue amounted to £628,319, ordinary expenses to £191,468, expenditure relating to maintenance of cables to £46,464, leaving a balance of £390,387, exclusive of £39,471 brought forward. After providing for prior charges, etc., there remains a balance of £342,267, out of which the directors place £10,000 to reserve for maintenance of ships and £150,000 to the general reserve fund. They recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary stock for the year of 1 1/2 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, leaving £24,767 to be carried forward. It has been decided, in conjunction with the Western Telegraph Company, to lay an additional cable between Port Harbourn and St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Panic at a Theatre.

Considerable alarm was caused on Tuesday night at the Ambassadors Theatre, at Ghezreh, Cairo, owing to the explosion of the gas emanating from the petroleum motor which drives the dynamo for the supply of electric light. Fortunately, no serious harm was done, though one artiste was slightly scorched about the face and another's leg was bruised. The explosion naturally caused great excitement, and the artistes rushed out into the garden, the ladies giving vent to nervous shrieks, while the greater part of the audience ran toward the entrance. Everybody, however, was soon reassured that nothing serious had happened and returned to their places, but it was found that the damage could not be repaired that night, and the entrance mo by was refunded to the ticket-holders.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKLEY (near Alexandria).
Half way to San Stefano.

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL

PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.

Full Pension F.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at EL-GHABER station.
24-5-06 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

CONDITION OF EGYPT.

MORE QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons last Thursday, Mr. Macveagh asked the Foreign Secretary whether Lord Cromer and the British Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government were at present in Europe upon a three months' leave, and whether, in view of the prevailing unrest in Egypt, they were proposing to return to their respective posts.

Sir E. Grey: Both Lord Cromer and Sir M. McLivraith are now in this country on the annual leave of absence. If the situation in Egypt became such as to require their presence, they would no doubt return.

THE SERSINA AFFAIR.

Mr. Macveagh asked the Foreign Secretary whether, at the time when the late Captain Bull was found by the patrol of the army of occupation at Sersina, water was being handed to him by one of the native villagers; whether that villager was thereupon killed by the patrol; and whether any proceedings were taken against those who killed the villager, and with what result.

Sir E. Grey: I have no confirmation of the statement made in the question. The information obtained by the military inquiry has shown that no charge against British soldiers can be sustained in the evidence forthcoming in connection with the death of a native found in this neighbourhood. The investigation is being continued by the Parquet.

AFTER DENISHWAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—Yesterday I received an amusing revelation of the view taken by the villagers of Denishwai themselves respecting the retribution recently inflicted on their village. I met a fellow of Denishwai and inquired of him what he thought of the punishment that had come upon them. I expected to hear, of course, a pitiable tale of the harrowing scenes enacted in the village on the memorable Thursday. What was my surprise, however, to find that these had made no impression upon the man's mind, but that all that he thought about was his pocket. In answer to my question, he replied in an aggrieved tone "Al gurn etlakhat wal ataba zadel" ("The thrashing-floors have been mixed up and the watchmen's tax increased.") I told him that these were small matters, and attempted to draw his interest back to the more striking events of the fatal Thursday, asking him what he thought of the severe punishment then inflicted on his fellow-villagers. With the utmost nonchalance he, however, exclaimed "Gathum dahya, el gurn etlakhat wal ataba zadel" ("Let them go to the devil, for are they not the cause of our thrashing-floors being mixed up and our watchmen's tax being increased?").

As showing how far British sentiment is removed from native feeling in such matters, it is curious to contrast the compassionate interest taken by the British Parliament in the severity of the sentences inflicted on the villagers with the view taken by the people of the locality themselves.—Yours, etc.

A MAN ON THE SPOT.

July 24th, 1906.
N.B.—"Ataba" is the threshold of a door, and the watchmen's tax in the villages being levied at so much per threshold is frequently termed the "ataba."

LORD CROMER AND THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman evidently imagines that by observing silence in connection with Lord Cromer's recently expressed desire for additional British troops in Egypt, that embarrassing request will slip from public memory. Up to date, this policy of reticence has been submissively observed even by the loquacious War Secretary. In yesterday's debate on Mr. F. E. Smith's motion, it was not alluded to, directly or indirectly. The assumption is, therefore, that Ministers are agreed to flout the great statesman who has regenerated Egypt, and to ignore the dangers consequent on the rapid spread of Pan-Islamism of which he has given solemn warning. And why is that insult to be offered and that grave risk to be run? Mainly, if not solely, to enable Mr. Haldane to carry through his wonderful scheme of strengthening the Army by largely reducing its fighting strength. If Lord Cromer's urgent demand was acceded to, it would be impracticable to get rid of the 20,000 trained troops Mr. Haldane has marked out for elimination. The Government still entrenches itself behind the "maddate" which it supposes it received from the electorate at the beginning of the year. But that ridiculous pretext for endangering the safety of the Empire is knocked to bits in the case of the Egyptian garrison by the fact that when the General Election took place, Lord Cromer had not sounded any note of alarm. It was the imminent invasion of Egyptian territory by a Turkish force, dispatched for the purpose, followed by the Denishwai outrage and the discovery of Ottoman plotting at Cairo, that brought the hidden danger to light. Even the most rabid militarists will scarcely charge Lord Cromer with any addition to the use of the sword, while, as we have shown, the "maddate" foolishness does not hold water as an excuse. ('Globe')

GERMANY AND PAN-ISLAMISM.

CAIRO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS' MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" sends an interesting letter dealing with German opinion on the unrest in Egypt. He says:—"Lord Cromer's periodical reports have, he says, always commanded sympathetic attention in this country, and the Press has regularly furnished the public with extensive extracts from these statesmanlike documents. Repeated attempts on the part of certain German journals to secure a hearing for the partisan lucubrations of Turkish malcontents and Egyptian Nationalists invariably ended in failure."

"Since the Turco-Egyptian frontier dispute, however, the attitude of public opinion has shown a tendency to become critical to the verge of hostility. How far the letters of German newspaper correspondents at Cairo are responsible for the change is a question which need not now be investigated. Allusion may, nevertheless, be made in passing to a recent letter from the Cairo correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" in which the gravest charges were levelled against the Court before which the Denishwai prisoners were tried. Contrary to all accepted usage, no authority beyond hearsay evidence was adduced. Letters conceived in a similar strain have also been received from Cairo by other journals. The influence of these misrepresentations, which in point of malevolence have left nothing to be desired, has been most marked. Thus, for example, it is now universally believed that the prompt execution of the penalties imposed upon the Denishwai prisoners was solely due to the anxiety lest the British Government should intervene and commute the sentence of the Court. And this is only the mildest of many delusions."

"The original source of these misleading statements may, for the present, be regarded as an open question. Self-styled leaders of the so-called National movement in Egypt have attempted to enlist the sympathies of the French Press in the same way as they have attempted to obtain a hearing in this country, but with even less success. Not later than yesterday a leading Paris journal pointed out the identity of French and British interests in North Africa and warned its readers against the manoeuvres of these agitators and their supporters. In view of these and similar utterances it is wholly beside the mark for German journals to continue to suggest that French Nationalists who are dissatisfied with the Anglo-French Agreement are responsible for the unrest in Egypt. Still more wildly improbable is the apparently serious suggestion that the British authorities themselves have fomented the agitation for their own ends, as they are popularly supposed to be doing in Arabia."

"In various quarters there is a complacent tendency to regard recent events in Egypt as so many manifestations of the Pan-Islamic movement. For minds content with a formula the explanation is sufficient. The 'Vossische Zeitung,' for example, regards it as obvious and dismisses all attempts which have been made to ascertain what forces have started this movement. It repudiates the suggestion that the Emperor William's visit to Tangier and his Majesty's relations with the Sultan of Turkey have raised the Mussulmans in their own self-esteem. By implication, however, the Berlin journal admits the appearance of evil when it adds that if the Emperor's words and acts have been misconstrued in the Mohammedan world, then those who by their policy compelled him to intervene in Morocco must bear the ultimate responsibility."

Alluding to the undesirable Europeans who flock to Egypt, the correspondent remarks:—"The majority of these more or less doubtful characters, who are a source of constant friction with the natives, drift into the country from Southern Europe; but it may interest many to learn that a proportion of the undesirable are of German extraction. The German Aid Society in Cairo, which has now been in existence for 26 years, has just published its report for last year. The society has been instrumental in assisting a number of German vagabonds who have come down in the world as well as many worthy German families, who, but for its timely intervention, might have been ruined. Last year the society, in addition to providing various necessities for Germans with food tickets and steamship tickets and defraying school fees and funeral expenses in other deserving cases, also gave pecuniary assistance to 100 Germans who were 'passing through.' The majority of these individuals, it is explained, are loafers who have found the Fatherland too small or too warm to hold them, and who have therefore started 'tramping round the world.' According to the report, these vagabonds are very severely dealt with, and they are only provided with what is absolutely necessary. The society professes a desire to 'purge Egypt of these undesirable elements, who are unwilling to work, since they are calculated to bring the country into disrepute.'"

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. J. Markham and officers, the band of the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following selection of music at the Babkiah Gardens to-morrow (Friday) from 9 till 11 p.m. Marche—Lorraine—Ganne
Overture—Im Italienischen Style—Schubert
Selection—The Gipsies—Monckton
March—Schneckenlied—Thiele
Pilsener Polka—Golden Sparks—Brower
(Capt. H. Harold).
Selection—Ada—Verdi
Valse—Source d'Avenir—Depret
American Cake-Walk—Negers Geburtstag—Lincke
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem
God Save the King
Tomato-Browns, Bandmaster.

MUSTAPHA PASHA KAMEL.

HARANGUES MOSLEMS IN LONDON.

"Al Lewa" publishes the following telegram from London:—

A cordial reception has been given by the Moslems of London to Mustapha Pasha Kamel, who delivered a speech which may be summed up as follows:—Nowadays the Mohammedans find themselves in a state which deserves the careful attention of every individual among the Moslem people. We have not only fallen under the government of foreign powers, but, what is worse, the majority of the nations of the world are led to believe that we can never deserve to be active and estimable members of society. Every Moslem has, therefore, to estimate his duties towards his home, nation, and religion to his utmost for the prosperity of his co-religionists, and to remove, by a display of energy and of progressive acts, the suspicion of backwardness and moral sterility which Islam has incurred. Whatever evidence we might give in regard to the glories of the Moslem faith would not convince Europeans, who will not believe them without evidence of our prosperity and progressive spirit. Islam is the religion of freedom and justice: let us guide on the Mohammedan peoples toward its real virtues and firmly oppose ignorance and superstitious folly. Japan is the best example for us to follow. The whole world scorned the Japanese people half a century ago, but they deserved the whole world's esteem in more recent days, and England was obliged to make an alliance with the new power. Why? Because Japan had reached the height of prosperity by a great display of energy and capacity. From time to time people suspect us of religious fanaticism; we are thought to be the enemies of Christendom. But we are not fanatical! Let every one of us defend the Mohammedan peoples and the truth and let us loudly proclaim, "We are no enemies of Christianity, but enemies of injustice."

COLDSTREAM GUARDS FOR EGYPT.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," discussing the proposed reduction of the Guards, says:—There is a belief here that the despatch of the 3rd Coldstreamers to Egypt is a kind of reprieve, and that the battalion may find itself escaping disbandment. I do not know what foundation the belief has, but it has reached me from two very different sources within the last two or three days.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SANA.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns from Constantinople that two transport steamers which were recently bought in England for the Turkish Government have received orders to proceed to Beyrout, where they will take on board eight battalions of troops for conveyance to Yemen as reinforcements for the garrison at Sana.

The same journal also states that considerable anxiety prevails at the Porte in consequence of the resumption of hostilities by the Arabs in Mesopotamia. The Turkish authorities in that region had apparently asked for ten days' truce in order to investigate the various grievances which were submitted to them by the rebellious tribes. As no reply or other satisfaction had been vouchsafed by the authorities at the end of that period, the Arabs resumed operations and are now preventing all navigation on the Tigris.

MARRIAGE OF MR. E. T. RICHMOND.

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, last week of Mr. Ernest Tatham Richmond, son of Sir William Richmond, B.A., (of the Public Works Ministry, Cairo), and Miss Margaret Moriel Lubbock, daughter of Mr. Henry James Lubbock, of 74, Eaton-place, S.W., and niece to Lord Avebury. The officiating clergy were, the Bishop of London, the Rev. F. J. Meyrick, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Prebendary Storrs. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a princess gown of ivory-white duchesse satin, garlanded round the hem of the skirt with Empire wreaths of roses in white satin. The brides were arranged with lace sleeves, and completely covered with draperies of Limerick lace. She wore a tulle veil over a wreath of myrtle and white heather, and carried a sheaf of lilies in her hand. Three little girls followed the bride, Miss J. An Granfell, Miss Gian Lubbock, and Miss Meyrick. They wore dresses copied from Sir John Lubbock's well-known picture, "Cherry Ripe," and carried out in soft white satin, with blue satin sashes, and blue shoes, white muslin fichus, and white muslin mob caps with blue ribbons. The bridesmaids carried baskets filled with marguerites, out of compliment to the Christian name of the bride. The twin nephews of the bride, Master Cecil and Master Ronald Verity, acted as pages, and wore pale blue cloth suits, with white satin waistcoats, lace ruffles, and blue shoes. Mr. Arthur Richmond, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The Marchioness of Sligo lent her house in Eaton-square for the reception after the ceremony, which was very largely attended. The honeymoon is being spent at States House, Marlow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes S. S. Portugal arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria at 5 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

EGYPT'S MARITIME COMMERCE.

The new Statistical Department of the Ministry of Finance has begun well, and has just issued a most interesting return of navigation at the Egyptian ports and on the Suez Canal.

In the first quarter of 1906, 877 vessels, displacing 2,032,379 tons gross, entered Egyptian ports and landed some 30,000 passengers, while nearly 24,000 passengers embarked on 885 vessels displacing 2,044,003 tons which cleared Alexandria, with a total maritime movement of 1,039 vessels, of course heads the return.

Classified by nationality, the vessels flying the British flag are most numerous, 408 having put in and 401 having put out of Egyptian ports. In the arrivals and departures lists, Austria, France, and Germany come next, with Greece, Italy, Russia, and Turkey following in the order given. In the figures for the "Other Powers" we note a decided and promising increase of Roumanian shipping.

Separate returns for the pilgrim traffic, the number of warships entering and leaving the Canal, and the number of sailing vessels entering or leaving the Egyptian ports, with the Suez Canal returns, which we have already discussed in reviewing the Canal Company's report for 1905, make this report of great interest and value.

There are omissions, it is true. Figures relating to passengers landed at the ports of Egypt are given as accurately as possible, being deduced from information supplied by the Board of Quarantine concerning vessels bound for Egyptian ports as well as those which, transiting the Suez Canal, landed passengers at Suez and Port Said without performing operations of commerce, and being therefore excluded from the movement of shipping in these ports respectively. As regards passengers embarked on vessels clearing from the ports of Egypt, neither the Ports and Lights Administration nor the Board of Quarantine are able to obtain any information on the above matter, and the Department has therefore been compelled to have recourse to various shipping agencies and consulates for information regarding passengers leaving the ports of Egypt; asking them at the same time to supply the necessary data concerning goods embarked and landed, in order to obtain some idea of the maritime commerce in the Egyptian ports.

"It is to be much regretted," writes M. Randone, "that some agencies, unfortunately very few, have not acceded to the request of this office for information and it is consequently incomplete. The data concerning passengers embarked have been published, for they approximate closely to the truth. As regards the movement of goods, information being very deficient, it is impossible to give data of any value. I would express the hope that those shipping agencies which have not so far supplied this Department with the desired information, may appreciate the importance of the inquiries undertaken in this publication and in the future supply, with increasing accuracy, the data necessary for their completion. I feel it my duty to accord my best thanks to the Consuls and shipping agents, whose assistance will be duly acknowledged in the fourth quarterly return of the current year, for the information they have been good enough to place at the disposal of this Department, and also desire to thank them in anticipation of similar support in the future."

ACROSS THE GREAT SAHARA.

BRITISH RESIDENT'S ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY.

The British Assistant-Resident at Kano has started on an adventurous journey, which has for its object the crossing of the great Arab caravan route through the Tripolitan hinterland to Kano. The project has given rise to some comment abroad, and has even led to the suggestion that a German traveller is endeavouring to cross the Great Sahara in connexion with the Pan-Islamic movement.

The traveller in question is named Vischer, and this apparently has led to the belief that he is a German. Mr. Hans Vischer, Assistant Resident at Kano, is an official of Sir Frederick Lugard's Administration, and is, of course, a British subject. He is of Swiss extraction. Some months ago he returned to England on leave, and in February last went to Tripoli, intending to return to his post at Kano by the desert route through the hinterland of Tripoli. Mr. Vischer's original idea was to start from Tripoli in February last, in order that he might reach Kano at the end of April. While he was in Tripoli making preparations and obtaining the necessary permission from the Turkish authorities to travel in the "forbidden hinterland," a number of pilgrims, returning from Mecca to the districts round Kano, hearing of the presence of a Northern Nigeria official, asked for facilities to return to their homes by the desert route, and it was then agreed that Mr. Vischer should go with them in his official capacity. Delay ensued in reference to certain objections which were raised, and in securing the necessary permits which were obtained through the British Embassy in Constantinople. The Turkish Government raised no difficulties whatever, and on July 9th Mr. Vischer, accompanied by the pilgrims, left Tripoli, travelling to Kano, via Marzok, the chief town of Fezzan, six hundred miles across the desert from Tripoli. His journey has no political significance.

MENDICITY IN ALEXANDRIA.

ACTION OF POLICE.

An order has been issued by the Governorat putting the following streets "out of bounds" to mendicants:—Rue des Pyramides, Rue Bab el Akhar, Rue Champollion, in the Mansieh quarter; and the Salah el Din, Gare du Caire, Emir Abd el Monem, Metalli, Eglise Debbane, Mahmoud Pasha Falaki, and Attarin streets, in the Attarin quarter.

The rue Eglise Debbane is usually infested by indigent Greek families. The mothers sit on other people's door-steps and watch for victims. Should some one who is likely to pay to be let alone appear in the distance they let slip their offspring, who trot behind and in front of him, clutch at his hand or clothes, and make him so nervous of treading on them that he usually pays and flies.

An intelligent little Greek girl is said to have obtained 10 P.T. at a single haul by catching the hand of a passing Englishman and vociferating "Papa" at the full pitch of a strong pair of lungs.

Of the mendicants of the Mansieh we cannot speak with experience. The rue de la Gare du Caire was haunted till lately by an Italian who professed to be a cripple, and the neighbourhood of Messrs. Walker and Meimaraohi's bar was still recently—if it is not now—the haunt of two mariners, apparently American or English, one of whom wore a patch over a discoloured eye and both of whom had one formula: "Drop us a piastre, gov'nor, and 'elp a pore man from starvin'."

CAIRO LAND AND FINANCIAL CO.

The above is the title of a new Egyptian company which has just been formed with a capital of L.E. 80,000, divided into 20,000 shares of L.E. 4 each, which have been entirely subscribed by the promoters in the following proportions: Ahmed Khairy Bey, 2,500; Mr. Alphonse Colucci, 2,500; Comte Max Lavisson, 7,000; M. Edward Cattaoi, 2,000; M. Maurice Mosseri, 2,000; Mr. Albert Cattaoi, 2,000; Mr. George Merzbach, 2,000.

The principal objects of the company, as stated in the decree of authorisation, are the purchase of urban and rural lands, their resale for cash or deferred payments, either in block or in lots, and all banking operations connected therewith. The offices of the company will be in Cairo, and the first board will be composed of Messrs. Adolphe Cattaoi, Ahmed Bey Khairy, Comte M. Lavisson, Gustave Cattaoi, Eli Mosseri, L. Carton de Wiart, and A. Colucci.

EGYPTIAN SECURITIES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a special settling day in Nile Valley (New Company Limited).—Further issue of 1,492 shares of £1 each, 18s. paid, Nos. 216,766 to 218,257.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways (Limited).—Further issue of 18,538 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £10 each, fully paid, Nos. 85,541 to 101,078.

Egyptian Estates (Limited).—Further issue of £60,000 Five per Cent. Debentures of £100 each, Nos. 1,501 to 2,100.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Mohamed Aly arrived at Inter-laken from Paris on Monday week, and will remain there for the greater part of the season.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim Pasha, Hilby arrived at Marseilles yesterday week.

At the last moment, Mr. Machell has postponed his departure for England for a few days.

The salary of Mr. Danlop, Adviser to the Ministry of Public Instruction, will be increased to L.E. 2,000 per annum at the beginning of next year.

Mustapha Pasha Kamel was stopping at the Carlton Hotel, London, last week.

We are pleased to learn that Crookshank Pasha's son, Master Harry Crookshank (aged 13) took the 5th scholarship last week at Eton College, among 70 competitors selected from the preparatory schools of England. He hails from Summer Fields School, Oxford, where Judge Dillbergli has two sons and Mr. Hogg one boy.

Abdel El-Ghani Bey Shaker, Moudir of Kalioubieh, has been granted a month and a half's leave, to date from the 5th prox.

Mohamed Bey Khalil, Moudir of Ghizah, has been granted 15 days' leave from date.

Ismael Pasha Sirri, Inspector of the Projects Circle in the Ministry of Public Works, has been granted three months' leave, to date from the 15th August next, and Hassan Bey Wassef, Inspector of Irrigation in the Fayoum, will be acting Inspector of the Projects Circle in the Pasha's absence.

H.I.M. the Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of Shir Khorshid (2nd class) on Ahmed Bey El-Idi, a notable of Sinhouh. Moudir El-Souk.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

Le remplacement de la séance de la Délégation, qui n'avait pu avoir lieu mardi, la Délégation s'est réunie mercredi 23 juillet 1906, à 4 h. et demie de l'après-midi, sous la présidence de M. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Abdel Kader Bay Sheriaoui, J. Barbaz, A. Ralli, Soliman Bay Abani, G. Zarrouachi, Membres; J. Sidky Bay Secrétaire.

Sur la proposition de M. le commandant de la police, la Délégation charge le Contentieux de préparer un projet de règlement obligeant les charretiers qui transportent des matières poudreuses ou exhalant des odeurs de reconvenir ces matières de baches.

La Délégation prend connaissance d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur transmettant une lettre du Département des Finances concluant à la cession immédiate de la zone Nord des fortifications, sauf les bâtiments destinés aux services publics dont la consignation a lieu dans les conditions arrêtées précédemment. Quant à la zone Sud, le Ministère des Finances juge préférable d'attendre pour la consigner à la Municipalité, le résultat des travaux d'embellissement que celle-ci aura exécuté dans la partie Nord.

La Délégation se référant à sa décision précédente, décide de faire remarquer que les travaux du parc Nord sont poussés activement et ne tarderont pas à être achevés; que toute interruption dans les travaux pourrait être une cause de longs retards, que la Municipalité prépare les plantations voulues non seulement pour le parc Nord mais aussi pour le parc Sud se fiant en cela sur la promesse du Gouvernement de céder le terrain nécessaire, que les travaux de démolition des fortifications devant prendre un temps assez long, il serait préférable de les commencer dès à présent pour qu'au plus tôt le parc Nord fût en état d'être livré au public; que pour ces raisons la consignation des terrains affectés au parc Sud est nécessaire.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur acceptant de consigner au Musée, pour y pratiquer des fouilles et en vendre la pierre, le petit fort situé à Kom el Chogafa.

Elle ajourne pour être examinée avec le programme des routes de l'exercice prochain, une proposition du service tendant au dallage de la route du Mex, depuis l'abbatir.

La Délégation autorise la dépense nécessaire pour certain travaux de terrassement à exécuter sur le prolongement de la rue Sidi Metwali.

Elle propose à la Commission l'ouverture des crédits nécessaires pour l'enlèvement d'ordures existant sur le parage de la rue Bahari Bay et pour la démolition de la porte du jardin du Gabbari.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable aux évaluations d'excédents et emprunts faites par le Conseil d'estimation dans sa séance du 23 juillet 1906 et décide de la soumettre à l'approbation de la Commission.

Elle prend connaissance d'un rapport du Directeur du service des Recettes donnant le résultat des élections qui ont eu lieu dans les différents quartiers de la ville pour la nomination des membres de la Commission d'évaluation de la propriété bâtie.

La Délégation constate que ces élections ont eu un bon résultat aux points de vue du nombre des propriétaires qui y ont pris part comparativement à celles des années précédentes.

La séance est levée à 6 h. 1/2 pm.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 25 Juillet 1906.

A Londres, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 87 1/8. L'Unité est également demeurée inchangée à 104 3/4, de même que la National Bank à 25 1/4, la Delta à 16 3/4 et la Delta Light à 11 3/4. L'Agricole, seule, a perdu 1/8 à 9 5/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien et la Banque d'Athènes ont réagi de 1 franc à 759 et à 147.

Ici, le marché a été, ce matin, faible, et la tendance à la dépression s'est encore légèrement accentuée sur presque toute la cote.

La National Bank a perdu 1/16 à 25 5/16. L'Agricole s'est maintenue à son prix d'hier, soit 9 1/16 à 5/8. La Banque d'Athènes s'est alourdie 1/8. Le Comptoir Financier s'est inscrit à 6 1/16-1/8 l'action ancienne et 6 la nouvelle.

L'action Crédit Foncier a été traitée à 759 7/8; l'obligation à lots nouvelle a été offerte à 271.

La Béhéra a réagi de 1/4 à 35 3/4. L'action Warden Estate a encore gagné 1/16 à 6 3/16. La Nile Land a rétrogradé à 12 3/4.

La part de fondateur Immobilière a perdu 15 francs à 655, et la part de fondateur Entreprise et Développement 1/4 de livre à 20.

L'action Allotment a été plus faible à 3 3/8; la part de fondateur a cédé comme hier, à 118 1/16.

L'action Héliopolis a été offerte à 286; la part de fondateur à 8 3/4.

Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire ont été moins bien tenues à 259 250.

La Delta Light a mollie à 11 3/4-13/16.

Dans le groupe des valeurs héliopolitaines, les Nangovich ont été débaissés à 15 15/16. Les Egyptian (Baehler) ont débuts à 5 15/16 pour réagir à 5 7/8. Toujours en bonne tendance, les Upper Egypt ont progressé à 4 3/4-13/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land, très mouvementés, ont baissé à 3 1/8-3/16. Les Harker ont été demandés au pair. Les Estates

se sont maintenus à 1 11/16-3/4; la part de fondateur s'est raffermie à 10 1/2. Les Markets ont avancé à 21 sh. 9. Les Constructions ont réagi à 7/16 et les New Egyptian à 29 sh.

Suivant une information télégraphique de Londres, la 9ème assemblée générale ordinaire de l'Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., tenue hier dans l'après-midi, a approuvé les comptes du semestre clos le 31 Mars 1906.

Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà annoncé, les bénéfices nets se sont élevés à £76,299, y compris la balance de £18,599 reportée à nouveau le 30 septembre 1905.

Conformément à la proposition des administrateurs, l'assemblée a décidé le paiement d'un dividende de 5 % par an sur les actions et le report à nouveau de £6,250.

L'Egyptian Estates Co. vient de mettre en vente ses terrains de construction du quartier Moharrem-Bey à Alexandrie. Les lots comprennent chacun une superficie de mille piques environ. Ils sont cédés avec facilité de paiement.

La Société met également en vente des terrains sis à Ramleh, station Khedivial-Palace, côté de la mer.

On annonce que l'acte de vente à l'Etat des chemins de fer de la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte a été signé samedi passé. Le prix fixé serait de L.E. 400,000.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Le marché est calme, sans changements; assez ferme en clôture.

L'Agricole, la Banque Nationale et les Tramways sont soutenus à leurs cours d'hier.

La Salt and Soda se relève péniblement de 3/4 à 19/9.

L'Obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne avancée de 1/4 à 329 1/4, la nouvelle clôture sans changement à 271.

La Banque d'Athènes faiblit de 1/2 à 147.

La Delta Land en meilleure tendance remonte de 1/16 à 12 3/16.

Les Trust et les Estates sont inchangés.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARLEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT

Liverpool, July 19.

Egyptian cotton on the spot continues to be neglected, the turnover being small; quotations of the current qualities of Brown are, however, raised 1/2 per lb., Fine being 1/2 per lb. dearer; Uppers are unchanged. In Futures a fair business has been done and the latest values are, delivery:—

July 9.63 Oct. 9.20 Jan. 8.34
Aug. 9.50 Nov. 8.51
Sept. 9.39 Dec. 8.43

American Futures. The market this week has remained in the same lifeless condition that we have had to record for some weeks past, the fluctuations are of the most narrow description, but in general the tone has been steady and to-day's closing values are 6 @ 7 points higher than those of last Thursday. The general tenor of the crop reports is considered favourable, but there have been more or less serious complaints of too much rain, chiefly in the Atlantic states, also in parts of Texas and in the Mississippi Valley, together with renewed fears of damage by boll-evil.

The following are the latest quotations: July 5.88 Oct./Nov. 5.67 1/2 Feb./Mar. 5.69 Aug./Sept. 5.85 1/2 Nov./Dec. 5.66 1/2 Mar./Apr. 5.71 May/June 5.72 Sept./Oct. 5.71 1/2 Jan./Feb. 5.67 1/2 May/June 5.73

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES

Passengers sailed per S.S. I-mailia.

Mr. and Mrs. Taly, Mr. V. Casanera, Osman Bay Mohamed, Abdalrahman Bay Sabaki, Abdalla Eff Rouchdy, Mr. Michel J. Baltas, Mr. H. Cavadias, Mr. J. Dendrinis, Mr. G. Gasparian, Ahmad Omar Eff, Mr. C. Rioldinos, Hamed Bey El-Bassy, Assad Bey, Mohamed Eff. Iniliki, Mr. Adam Farid, Mr. A. Durie, Mr. A. Funstell, Mr. Maloukous, Mr. Alphonandry, Mr. E. Sarais, Mr. E. Melides, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. P. Mavridis, Mr. D. Giovan-nides and family, Colonel Carleton, Mr. G. Stamatiadis, Commandant Lijebjorn, Lieutenant de Jacobson, Abdelmeguid Bay Hafiz, Mrs. Aroudaris and family, Mrs. Paty and sister, Mr. Efrail Adda and family, Mrs. Moussalli and children, Mr. Dem. Floratos, Mrs. Bayansis, Mrs. Colletti, Archimandrite Partikensas, Aly Bay Baufila, Messrs Fiaz, Neoussi, G. Rorry, John A. Sonovan, A. Klimitz, Sheikh Moha-med El Cherif, Mr. Kiriage, Mr. Economidis, Mr. Valsamidis, Troupe Castellano, Misses Concepta Joseph, Soukar, Behar Levy, G. Salapata, C. Nicolaidis, Lilof, Mress. Dim, Driva, Youssef Bey Miskawi, Mohamed Effendi El-Melawawi, Mr. Stilianis, G. Stamatiadis, Bonnes Giovannidas, Miss Elini, Mrs. Vasilopoulou, Hassan Mohamed, Eff. Abu Ghalil and son, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. N. Rigopoulos, Mr. V. Mi zjanni, Mr. G. Ingebolan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chryso-vergi and family, Mr. Pandelli Triandafildes and family, Mr. Anousiri, Mr. Selian and family, Mr. C. Glanti, Bonne Mrs. Efrain Adda, Mrs. E. Germano and baby.

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 429 bales cotton, 120 bags skins, 400 bags grapes, 34 bags wax, 37 bags gum, 20 bags sand, 23 cases cigarettes, 2,614 empty barrels, 12 crates fishes, 40 packages sundries

For PORT SAID and MASSAWA, by the S.S. Enna, sailed on the 23rd July: Various, 316 packages sundries

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Kypros, sailed on the 24th July: Various, 160 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 429 bales cotton, 120 bags skins, 400 bags grapes, 34 bags wax, 37 bags gum, 20 bags sand, 23 cases cigarettes, 2,614 empty barrels, 12 crates fishes, 40 packages sundries

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SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.

Minieh, Brit. s., capt. Damir, Marsina and Port Said.
Sobrason, Brit. s., capt. Gray, Hall.
Marie Reine, Greek s., capt. Papalaz, Constantinople and Rhodes.
Gibraltar, Germ. s., capt. Huckens, Hamburg, Malta and Smyrna.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.

Stefano Strait, Greek s., capt. Discaki, Constantinople.
Ismailia, Brit. s., capt. Anderliob, Piræus and Constantinople.
Memfi, It. s., capt. Benedetto, Syria.
Hohenzollern, Germ. s., capt. Gardes, Naples and Marseille, in ballast.
Danae, Deut. s., capt. Katoen, Syria, with part of previous cargo.
Aeneas, Greek s., capt. Cambitri, Tanagerog, in ballast.
Alep, Turk. s., capt. Demetrio, Syria, in ballast.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For MALTA and LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Andalusian, sailed on the 16th July:

Various, 442 bales wool, 75 bags senna, 420 bags bones, 392 bags onions, 3,350 bags oil cake, 25 cases whisky, 43 barrels brandy, 417 empty cases, 66 packages sundries
2,299 bales cotton

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Empereur Nicolas, sailed on the 17th July: Various, 28 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Urano, sailed on the 18th July: Various, 3 packages sundries

For PIREUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. El-Kahira, sailed on the 18th July: Various, 452 bales tombao, 131 bales beans, 67 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE by the S.S. Vasilis a Olga, sailed on the 18th July: Various, 16 bales senna, 10 bales cotton, 500 tons cotton seed, 158 empty barrel, 3 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 19th July: Various, 200 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOA, by the S.S. Sirio, sailed on the 19th July: Various, 327 bales cotton, 19 bags gum, 49 packages sundries

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Portugal, sailed on the 20th July:

FOR MARSEILLES
Various, 90 bales cotton

FOR BARCELONA
Various, 40 bales cotton, 160 bags onions, 59 sugar, 20 barrels oil, 140 packages old copper, 276 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Magde, sailed on the 20th July: Various, 26 bales skin, 240 bales cotton, 1,400 bags rice, 131 bags beans, 150 empty barrels, 7 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Letkossia, sailed on the 20th July: Various, 280 packages sundries

For CAMBIA, by the S.S. Athènes, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 625 bags rice, 100 bags natron, 440 empty barrels, 62 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Ko seir, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 26 bales empty bags, 151 tons cotton seed, 360 bags rice, 303 bags sugar, 250 bags beans, 33 bags coffee, 2 cases cigarettes, 28 empty barrels, 1,353 packages sundries

FOR KOBE
Various, 300 bales cotton

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 429 bales cotton, 120 bags skins, 400 bags grapes, 34 bags wax, 37 bags gum, 20 bags sand, 23 cases cigarettes, 2,614 empty barrels, 12 crates fishes, 40 packages sundries

For PORT SAID and MASSAWA, by the S.S. Enna, sailed on the 23rd July: Various, 316 packages sundries

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Kypros, sailed on the 24th July: Various, 160 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 21st July: Various, 429 bales cotton, 120 bags skins, 400 bags grapes, 34 bags wax, 37 bags gum, 20 bags sand, 23 cases cigarettes, 2,614 empty barrels, 12 crates fishes, 40 packages sundries

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Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

A V I S

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et canalisation de la rue el Ghedid.

Le cautionnement est fixé L.E. 50 cinquante.

Les cahiers des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie ou ils peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et canalisation rue el Ghedid.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 7 Aout prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIESS
Alexandrie, le 20 Juillet 1906. 28273-3-2

Société Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

3106 SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21
BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires de Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Caire, ou aux villages Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références.

Un bon caissier connaît la vente des drogues cherche place; bonnes références.

Demoiselle âgée de 18 ans, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien, allemand et Arabe.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou Caire. Bonnes références.

Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that, owing to the relaying of the Benha and Mit-Berah line, it has been found necessary to make the following alterations in the train service, commencing from July 28th.

107 103 153
1,2 & 3 CLASS
A.M. P.M. P.M.
Benha... Dep. 8.25 12.15 7.
Mit-Berah... Arr. 9. 12.50 7.35

108 110 152
1,2 & 3 CLASS
A.M. P.M. P.M.
Mit-Berah... Dep. 10.30 3.30 7.45
Benha... Arr. 11.5 4.5 8.20

107 103 153
1,2 & 3 CLASS
A.M. P.M. P.M.
Benha... Dep. 8.25 12.15 7.
Mit-Berah... Arr. 9. 12.50 7.35

108 110 152
1,2 & 3 CLASS
A.M. P.M. P.M.
Mit-Berah... Dep. 10.30 3.30 7.45
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Mit-Berah... Arr. 9. 12.50 7.35

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 1/8 Livraison Août
" 17 1/4 " Novembre
" 17 1/16 " Janvier
" 17 9/32 " Mars

Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 228.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)
Tal. 19 3/32 Livraison Août
" 17 7/32 " Novembre
" 17 1/32 " Janvier
" 17 7/32 " Mars

Marché ferme

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

STATE OF RUSSIA.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

DUMA DEPUTIES' MODERATE APPEAL.

JEWS FEAR MASSACRE.

St. Petersburg, July 25.

All the newspapers, except the "Novoye Vremya" and the official "Rossia," were suppressed yesterday. Hundreds of arrests have been made here and in Moscow. A number of clubs have been closed.

(Reuter)

Odessa, July 25.

Up to the present eight Jews have been killed and eleven wounded.

(Reuter)

St. Petersburg, July 25.

The more moderate members of the Duma have issued an appeal to the people to submit to the Tsar's will and to prepare new elections. It would be criminal, they say, to strike against imperial power in the present crisis.

A wholesale suppression of newspapers continues throughout Russia. Arrests continue to be made.

(Reuter)

Odessa, July 25.

Ten thousand Jews are encamped here tonight, fearing to return to their homes. The attempt to provoke a massacre was apparently of local origin and was suppressed by orders from St. Petersburg.

(Reuter)

St. Petersburg, July 25.

A manifesto of the "Right of the Duma" advises peaceful preparation for the new elections.

(Havas)

Warsaw, July 25.

The colonel of the gendarmes has been stabbed.

(Havas)

WARNING TO SHIPOWNERS.

London, July 25.

The Board of Trade has warned shipowners that the Russian Government has decided to inspect and arrest vessels suspected of carrying arms.

(Reuter)

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

KING GEORGE REJECTS REFORMS.

Athens, July 25.

The King has rejected the proposals of the Powers with regard to Cretan reform.

(Reuter)

MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

A COSTLY LANDSLIP.

Modane, July 25.

A landslide has occurred at the entrance to the tunnel. The damage amounts to five million francs. The circulation of trains will be suspended for a fortnight.

(Havas)

CRITICAL SITUATION AT TEHRAN.

Tehran, July 25.

Fearing prosecution in connection with the reform movement 5,000 students, artisans, and tradespeople have taken refuge at the British Legation. The situation is critical. The people demand the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and the return of the priests who went to Kom.

(Feuter)

BODMIN ELECTION.

MR. THOMAS ELECTED.

London, July 25.

Mr. Thomas, Liberal candidate, has been elected with 4,969 votes in place of Mr. Robertson, who was unseated. Mr. Sandys, Unionist candidate, had 3,876 votes.

(Reuter)

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 26.

Cricket: Kent beat Leicestershire by 10 wickets. Surrey beat Worcestershire by 6 wickets. Nottingham beat Gloucestershire by 151 runs. Warwickshire beat Somerset by 139 runs. The match between Sussex and Yorkshire was drawn.

(Reuter)

ROSE'S
DELICIOUS,
Wholesome & Refreshing.
LEMON JUICE

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

UNIVERSAL EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Lord Curzon has received many messages of condolence on the lamented death of Lady Curzon.

The King sent a sympathetic message. Queen Alexandra despatched her secretary to convey an expression of her deep sympathy with his lordship, and a cablegram of condolence has been received from the Viceroy of India.

The Prince of Wales wired from Newmarket, and the Princess of Wales sent her enquiry from Marlborough House. The President of the United States and the United States Ambassador in London have also forwarded messages of condolence, and throughout the whole day following her decease telegrams and messages arrived in a constant stream from all parts of the country.

During the day the Prime Minister called, and the Pope offered his sympathy through the medium of Mgr. Tyles, Domestic Prelate to his Holiness. The Earl of Cromer called and inscribed on his card "Deepest sympathy," while Lord Milner wrote upon his "With most sincere sympathy." The Speaker offered the "sincere sympathy and sorrow" of Mrs. Lowther and himself.

Lord Curzon, who is greatly affected by his wife's death, is keeping to his room, and his brother, Mr. Frank Curzon, is acting for him.

THE STATE AND THE SOLDIER'S WELFARE.

The "Morning Post" says:—"A tramp who, according to his own admission, lived by wandering from one casual ward or charitable refuge to another, was once asked whether the majority of those whom he met in these places were, like himself, respectable men." "Oh no," he replied, decidedly; "there are a great many of the soldier class." In this answer is typified a problem which, after many previous inquiries and much unavailing treatment, has once again been under investigation by a committee of military and naval officials and employers of labour. Their Report on the Civil Employment of ex-Soldiers and Sailors, published with the Minutes of Evidence on Saturday, is concerned mainly with a description of the agencies now engaged in finding such employment, and with practical recommendations for their improvement.

It was a foregone conclusion that they should recommend greater co-ordination of the numerous agencies which now attempt to find employment for ex-soldiers and sailors. They desire to see a single association established, including a central office in London and branch offices in all the main industrial centres, and receiving in the first instance a grant of £16,000 a year from the Admiralty and War Office. This association, amalgamating the existing societies and agencies, would be supervised by a council including representatives from each of them. Next to this proposal in importance, or perhaps even more thoroughgoing, is the recommendation:—"That every soldier should be required to learn some description of technical work during his military career." The Committee themselves recognise that there may well be two opinions as to the practicability of this. With the principle no one can quarrel. It only amounts to putting into concrete form the responsibility of the State for the soldier not only while he is actually serving, but in after life. That responsibility is forced upon the State by the peculiar nature of military life and by the effect it has upon men's capacity for other careers. It must be met either by such an adjustment of Government service as to make soldiering and soldiering only the first step in a lifelong career, leading on naturally to other forms of official employment, or by making distinct efforts to fit men for private employers by technical training. The State can no longer be content to take men's best years from them and then throw them out to take their chance.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

The report of the House of Lords Committee appointed to consider this question was issued last week. The Committee are in favour of legislation prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children, and of the infliction of penalties on children under sixteen who are found in possession of cigarettes, or found smoking tobacco in any form.

UNBROKEN FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.
HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.
Guinness's T.B. HALL & CO. Bass's
Foreign India
TRADE MARK.
Extra THE "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND Pale Ale.
Stout OF ALE & STOUT.
LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE.
Sole Importers:
T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd. 79-82, Norfolk St., Liverpool.
Sole Importers for Egypt and the Sudan:
G. MARCUS & Co.
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO and TANTA. 28-1

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 20.

The Money Market.

As we foreshadowed last week, the money market shows continued ease, and the Bank return, showing a reserve of £25,874,437, making 49.17 of the liabilities, fairly represents the improvement in the situation. The Paris cheque rate is down to 25.14, and money is very plentiful in that market. There is nothing to indicate any coming stringency, and as far as the market can see, nothing but the movement of the American crops is likely to create any special demand, and this, as we have before indicated, the Secretary of the United States Treasury is taking steps to satisfy with the enormous stock at his command.

The pessimistic and even panicky feeling in the stock markets is likely to cause further disinclination to invest in any securities, and the £18,000,000 required for the last Russian loan on the 1st of August will be drawn from so many centres that it will not be likely to create a scarcity. Of course the state of affairs in Russia is intensely unsatisfactory, and it is difficult to forecast the result of possible events, which we must admit might upset all calculations. At present the market has a full supply, and 1½ to 2% is all that can be obtained by lenders for short loans. The discount houses are, however, very conservative in their rates, which to-day are 3½ to 3¼ for three months' bankers bills.

With reference to the issue of £1,500,000 Treasury Bills, in part replacement of the bills due on July 29th, the "Times" in its financial article says that "besides the £1,000,000 publicly issued, there are also some bills outstanding held by the Debt Commissioners. The phrase 'in part replacement' is thus justified, but the mystification that it caused is a further evidence of the desirability of more lucid statements concerning the management of the national finances.

The Stock Markets.

The average Londoner is but poorly constituted to effectively resist the depressing effect of semi-tropical weather, hence the high temperature this week produced a general feeling of lassitude. This being the case, the stock markets became an easy victim to adverse influences and rumours, which are never far removed from the neighbourhood of Throgmorton Street. Russia has again been a disturbing element. The feeling of confidence which had followed the reports that a Parliamentary Ministry would succeed the present administration disappeared when it was realised that there was little probability of the Tsar making such a democratic concession, and the official recognition of the troubles in that country observed in the postponement of the visit of the British fleet to Cronstadt increased the bearish tone. The latest news from Russia is even more unsatisfactory, and there is an uneasy feeling that the real situation is more serious than the telegrams of yesterday make out. We are told that yesterday intense pessimism prevailed on the Petersburg Exchange, while the slump in Russian securities here has undoubtedly been responsible in no small degree for the general weakness of stocks. It is suggested that Russian bonds are being deliberately hammered with the object of forcing the hand of the Autocracy, but it is too much to expect that at the present juncture shrewd financiers are likely to add to their already numerous anxieties the rôle of coörcer when the Tsar and his relatives are concerned. The fall in the bonds must be wholly ascribed to extreme nervousness regarding the situation in Russia. This morning's advices from St. Petersburg have had a demoralising effect in the markets, and the bonds have shown a further considerable decline. The "panicky" feeling has also seriously influenced the gilt-edged and other sections.

Consols.

Last week the gilt-edged market successfully resisted the gloomy feeling, but this week they have succumbed to the general depression, and close ½ down on our last quotation at 87.

Foreign Bonds.

After firming up to 77½ on Monday, Russian Four are now about as low as they have ever been. The bearish influence is working havoc in this section, and the liquidation shows no signs at present of ceasing, inasmuch as Paris is taking the lead in this respect. The Four close to-night at 74½ and the new loan at 7 discount, as compared with 76½ and 4½ discount last week. Japanese stocks show little change.

Home Rails.

The dividend announcements of the home railways have commenced. The Brighton line maintains its rate of 3½, and the Great Eastern is increased by ¼ to 1½. The Tilbury dividend, on the other hand, is ¼ lower at 3½, and the Metropolitan rate at 1½ is less by 1%. City and South London is increased by ¼ to 2½. Notwithstanding the generally satisfactory nature of these returns the market failed to benefit by them, and Great Eastern shares, in fact, closed ½ down after the dividend was announced. Movements generally have been in a downward direction, this being attributed to the depression ruling in other markets.

Americans.

There has been a certain amount of irregularity in the movements of American railway shares, but on the whole prices have kept firm at higher levels. New York Central and Unions have been the leading features, the former closing about 4 points higher on the

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week, and the latter about 3½ better. Chicago-Milwaukee have again been fairly well supported and show an appreciable rise on our last quotations.

Egyptians.

Prices keep firm in the Egyptian market, though there is still no business to report, but this is not surprising considering the state of markets all-round. National Bank of Egypt are distinctly better at 25½ buyers, also Agricultural Banks, which are wanted at 9½. There is also an enquiry for the last issue of Agricultural Bank 3½ Guaranteed Debentures at about 1½ discount. Daira Sanieh are 16½-17 and the Deferred are nominally 96-98. Egyptian Estates are again in demand, and close 1½ buyers, the Deferred being 10-11. Daira Sugar remain the same at 5, and Delta Preference at 11½. Delta Land and Investment have advanced slightly to 3½ bid, and Egypt has bought Land and General up to par and a fraction over. Corporation of Western Egypt are ½ premium, after being a dull market at ½. Land Bank at 8½, and Union Foncière at 6 are quite unchanged. Egyptian Markets are nominally 1½ and Salt and Soda 1½. Bank of Roumania have changed hands at 10. Khedivial Mail Ordinary are bid for at 32s., sellers have withdrawn.

Mining.

South African mining shares generally are dull, with prices about last week's low level. The lamented death of Mr. Beit has had but little influence on the market, as it is anticipated that there will not be any liquidation of his estates which can affect the market. Rand Mines leave off at 5½ and East Rand at 3½. The movements in Egyptian mining shares have been fractional, business being at a low ebb. Nile Valleys and Egyptian Mines have each lost sixpence at 5s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. respectively, and United African Ex. location are ½ lower at 1½.

The closing prices to-night are as follow:

Abyssinia Bank	...	9 ½	10 ½
Agricultural Bank	...	9 ½	10 ½
Preferred	...	10 ½	11 ½
3 ½ No Bonds	...	92 ½	93 ½
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	...	12 ½	13 ½
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	...	15 ½	16 ½
Credit Foncier d'Egypte	...	15 ½	16 ½
Corporation of Western Egypt	...	15 ½	16 ½
Daira Sugar ½ o/o Debentures	...	5 ½	6 ½
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	...	16 ½	17 ½
Deferred	...	96 ½	98 ½
Delta Preference	...	11 ½	12 ½
Deferred	...	10 ½	11 ½
Delta Lands	...	3 ½	4 ½
Egyptian Estates	...	1 ½	2 ½
Estates Deferred	...	9 ½	10 ½
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	...	1 ½	2 ½
Egyptian Trust & Investment	...	1 ½	2 ½
Land and General Trust	...	1 ½	2 ½
Options	...	1 ½	2 ½
Eridia	...	1 ½	2 ½
Fatima	...	1 ½	2 ½
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	...	1 ½	2 ½
Land Bank of Egypt	...	8 ½	9 ½
Mysore Reefs	...	1 ½	2 ½
New Egyptian Company	...	1 ½	2 ½
National Bank	...	25 ½	26 ½
Nile Valley	...	4 ½	5 ½
North Nile Valley	...	1 ½	2 ½
Salt & Soda	...	1 ½	2 ½
Sudan Exploration	...	1 ½	2 ½
Sudan Gold	...	1 ½	2 ½
Um Rus Gold Mine	...	1 ½	2 ½
United African Exploration	...	5 ½	6 ½
Union Foncière d'Egypte	...	1 ½	2 ½
Egyptian Investment & Agency	...	1 ½	2 ½
Egyptian Markets	...	1 ½	2 ½
Egyptian Sudan Mines	...	1 ½	2 ½



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REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's regatta:

Boat	Start	Finish	Sailed by
	M. S. H. M. S.		
1 Nanine	3.01.32	4.42.30	J. E. Roberts
2 Dalikanli	3.00.43	4.44.05	T. C. Macanley
3 Leman	3.17.07	4.44.32	R. L. Delaquis
Tierel Mina	3.07.18	4.45.07	Capt. Berg
L'Aiglon	3.18.14	4.46.02	J. Chini
Minnie	3.12.32	4.46.33	Sag. Trelawny
Idea	3.18.10	5.03.43	G. R. Fraser
Anne Marie	3.12.14	gave up	C. Green
We Two	3.18.10	gave up	C. Forster

CLASS II.

Boat	Start	Finish	Sailed by
	H. M. S. H. M. S.		
1 Maor	3.45.51	5.05.50	C. Rodocanachi
2 Gumrook	3.42.22	5.10.04	D. Morice
3 Calypso	3.47.08	5.10.34	O. Werner
Ram Seas	3.52.12	5.17.37	Grafton Bay
Iekindiriyah	3.49.26	5.20.06	H. Fenderl
Cyclone	3.44.29	gave up	M. Ravelli
Akraba	3.30.28	5.05.40	Bim. Curwen

The wind was moderate from N. W.
The We Two broke her boom soon after starting, and the Sans Pareille carried away her mast, which went by the board on her way out to the start. The Minnie unfortunately mistook the courses, hence her not being placed.
In Class II. the Akraba went the wrong course. The Ram Seas, with her new keel and on her new rating, managed to beat the Iekindiriyah, whom she was rated from by 3 minutes, but if the Iekindiriyah had not stopped to pick up some of her passenger's head-gear which fell overboard perhaps this might not have been so.

Calendar of Coming Events.

July.	ALEXANDRIA.
Thurs. 26	Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
	Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
	French garden. Varieties. 9.
	Z'z'nia Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9.
	San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
	Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in "L'Argentino" and "Chou". 9.30.
Sat. 28	A.S.C. Gymkhana. 4.
	Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.
Sun. 29	San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
	Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30

CAIRO.

July.	CAIRO.
Thurs. 26	New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9.
	Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
	Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 27	Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
	Ezbekiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sat. 28	Masonic Hall, Boulac Road. Regular meeting Raghab Mark Lodge, No. 510. Discussion on appointment of District Grand Master. 9. All Mark Masons interested cordially invited.
Sun. 29	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 31	Ezbekiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Aug. 1	Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE
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